



Exkursionsbilder aus der Sierra de Guara (Spanische Vorpyrenäen)

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Sierra de Guara

- Eine Gebirgskette der spanischen Vorpyrenäen in der Provinz Huesca (Aragon) zwischen Ebro-Depression und Pyrenäen.
- Das dünnbesiedelte Kalkgebirge erreicht eine maximale Meereshöhe von 2077 m.
- Das Pyrenäensystem entstand Im Tertiär (vor ca. 50 - 100 Mio Jahren) durch Kollision von Kontinentalplatten. Im Gefolge dieses komplexen Prozesses glitten mesozoische Sedimente nach Süden ab.
- Die Sierra de Guara wurde von uns im Rahmen einer Studienreise in der zweiten Maihälfte 2018 aufgesucht.
- Verwendete und empfohlene Bestimmungsliteratur:
 - Flora Iberica. Vol. 1-21 ff, Madrid 1986 ff.
 - Saule, M. (2018): Nouvelle Flore illustrée des Pyrénées. 1379 S.
 - Puente Cabza, J. & Benito Alonso, J. L. (2014): Guía imprescindible de las flores del Prepirineo y tierras vecinas. – Jaca. 203 S.
 - Atlas de la flora de Aragón (2005) ff. -<http://floragon.ipe.csic.es/index.php>

Lage der Sierra de Guara am Südrandrand der Pyrenäen



<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2518133>

<https://doi.org/10.24355/dbbs.084-201904051013-0>

Panzano am Süd-Rand der Vorpyrenäen (Sierra de Guara)





Blühende Stein-Eiche (*Quercus ilex* subsp. *ballota*) bei Panzano



Mandelbäume (*Prunus dulcis*)



Ölbaum-Kulturen (*Olea europaea*)

Strauchige Hauhechel
(*Ononis fruticosa*)



Strauchige Hauhechel
(*Ononis fruticosa*)





Spiegel-Ragwurz
Ophrys ciliata (= *O. speculum*)




Schnepfen-Ragwurz
Ophrys picta (= *O. scolopax*)




◀ Vorpyrenäen

▲ Harzvorland

Purpur-Knabenkraut (*Orchis purpurea*)



Kirschen-Affodill
(*Asphodelus cerasiferus*)



Stechendes Sternauge
(*Pallenis spinosa*)



Spanischer Ginster (*Genista hispanica*)



Spanischer Ginster
(*Genista hispanica*)



Echte Bärentraube
(*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)



Felsenbirne (*Amelanchier ovalis*)
Buchsbaum (*Buxus sempervirens*)

A photograph of a Hornungia petraea plant growing in a rocky, arid environment. The plant has several thin, dark brown stems that branch out. The leaves are small, green, and finely divided, appearing fern-like. At the ends of the stems are clusters of small, white flowers with yellow centers. The ground is composed of light brown, sandy soil with numerous small, irregularly shaped rocks and some dry, brown plant matter. The overall scene is a close-up of the plant in its natural habitat.

Hornungia petraea



Helianthemum apenninum s. l.



Globularia vulgaris

A photograph of three tulip buds in a rocky, dry field. The buds are red with yellow tips and are on dark red stems. The ground is covered with dry grass, small green plants, and rocks. A white text box is overlaid on the bottom left of the image.

Wild-Tulpe (*Tulipa sylvestris* subsp. *australis*)



Wild-Tulpe (*Tulipa sylvestris* subsp. *australis*)



Fritillaria lusitanica
subsp. *lusitanica*



Schopfige
Traubenhyazinthe
(*Muscari comosum*)



Narcissus assoanus



Am Salto de Rodan



Kopfförmige Mauermiere
(*Paronychia capitata*)



Thymianblättrige Mauermiere
(*Paronychia serpyllifolia*)





Echter Rosmarin
(*Rosmarinus officinalis*)



Lactuca cf. perennis



Strauchiger Steinsame
(*Lithodora fruticosa*)



Binsenlilie
(*Aphyllanthes monspeliensis*)



Gebüschgesellschaften (Maquia, Matorrales) aus *Juniperus oxycedrus*, *J. phoenicea*, *Amelanchier ovalis*, *Pistacia terebinthus*, *Cistus albidus* und *Quercus coccifera*, die in höheren Lagen von *Buxus sempervirens* dominiert werden.



Gewöhnlicher Natternkopf (*Echium vulgare*)



Sisymbrella aspera subsp. *aspera*



Gewöhnlicher Schlupfsame
(*Crupina vulgaris*)

A close-up photograph of several bright yellow flowers of the Hufeisenklee (Hippocrepis comosa) plant. The flowers are arranged in small, rounded clusters at the ends of thin green stems. Each flower has a distinct shape with a notched petal. The background is a soft-focus view of the ground, showing dry, brownish leaves and green foliage.


Hufeisenklee (*Hippocrepis comosa*)



Palisaden-Wolfsmilch (*Euphorbia characias* subsp. *characias*)



Erysimum ruscinonense



Graues Sonnenröschen
(*Helianthemum oelandicum*)

Kriechende Kugelblume
(*Globularia repens*)



Knollige Wiesenraute
(*Thalictrum tuberosum*)






Knollige Wiesenraute (*Thalictrum tuberosum*)



Terpentin-Pistazie
(*Pistacia terebinthus*)



Kermes-Eiche
(*Quercus coccifera*)



Kermes-Eiche
(*Quercus coccifera*)




Stech-Wacholder
(*Juniperus oxycedrus*)



Breitblättrige Steinlinde
(*Phillyrea latifolia*)



Phönizischer Wacholder
(*Juniperus phoenicea* subsp. *phoenicea*)
und
Gänsegeier (*Gyps fulvus*)

A close-up photograph of a Schwalbenwurz (Vincetoxicum hirundinaria) plant. The plant features a central green stem with several lanceolate, serrated leaves. Small, pale yellow flowers are clustered in terminal racemes at the leaf axils. The background is a blurred field of green grass and other vegetation.


Schwalbenwurz
(*Vincetoxicum hirundinaria*)



Großes Löwenmäulchen
(*Antirrhinum majus* subsp. *majus*)



Hellblaue Wiesenhyazinthe
(*Brimeura amethystina*)

A photograph of a rocky ground with several small, low-growing plants. One plant in the center-left has small white flowers and green leaves. Another plant in the top-left has small green leaves. A third plant in the bottom-right has small green leaves. The ground is covered with grey and brown rocks.

Telephie
(*Telephium imperati* subsp. *imperati*)

Kleine Wolfsmilch
(*Euphorbia exigua* subsp. *exigua*)




Mariendistel (*Silybum marianum*)



Speierling (*Sorbus domestica*)

Parque natural de la Sierra y los Cañones de Guara



A close-up photograph of a Pyrenäen-Felsenteller (Ramonda myconi) plant. The plant features large, green, deeply lobed leaves with a wrinkled texture. Several thin, reddish-brown stems rise from the foliage, bearing small, five-petaled purple flowers with yellow centers. The plant is growing in a rocky, high-altitude environment, with dry, weathered wood and pine needles visible in the background.

Pyrenäen-Felsenteller
(*Ramonda myconi*)



Königs-Steinbrech
(*Saxifraga longifolia*)



Königs-Steinbrech
(*Saxifraga longifolia*)



Parque natural de la Sierra y los Cañones de Guara

Sarcocapnos enneaphylla






Valeriana longiflora



Grasblättriger Hahnenfuß
(*Ranunculus gramineus*)



Wollige Thapsie
(*Thapsia villosa*)



Silberhülse
(*Argyrolobium zanonii*)




Weißliche Zistrose
(*Cistus albidus*)



Rotbeerige Zaunrube
(*Bryonia dioica*)



Parque natural de la Sierra y los Cañones de Guara

A photograph of a plant with green, blade-like leaves and several upright stems. The stems bear clusters of small flowers; some are deep purple, while others are small and white. The plant is growing in a rocky, gravelly environment. A white text box is overlaid on the bottom left of the image.

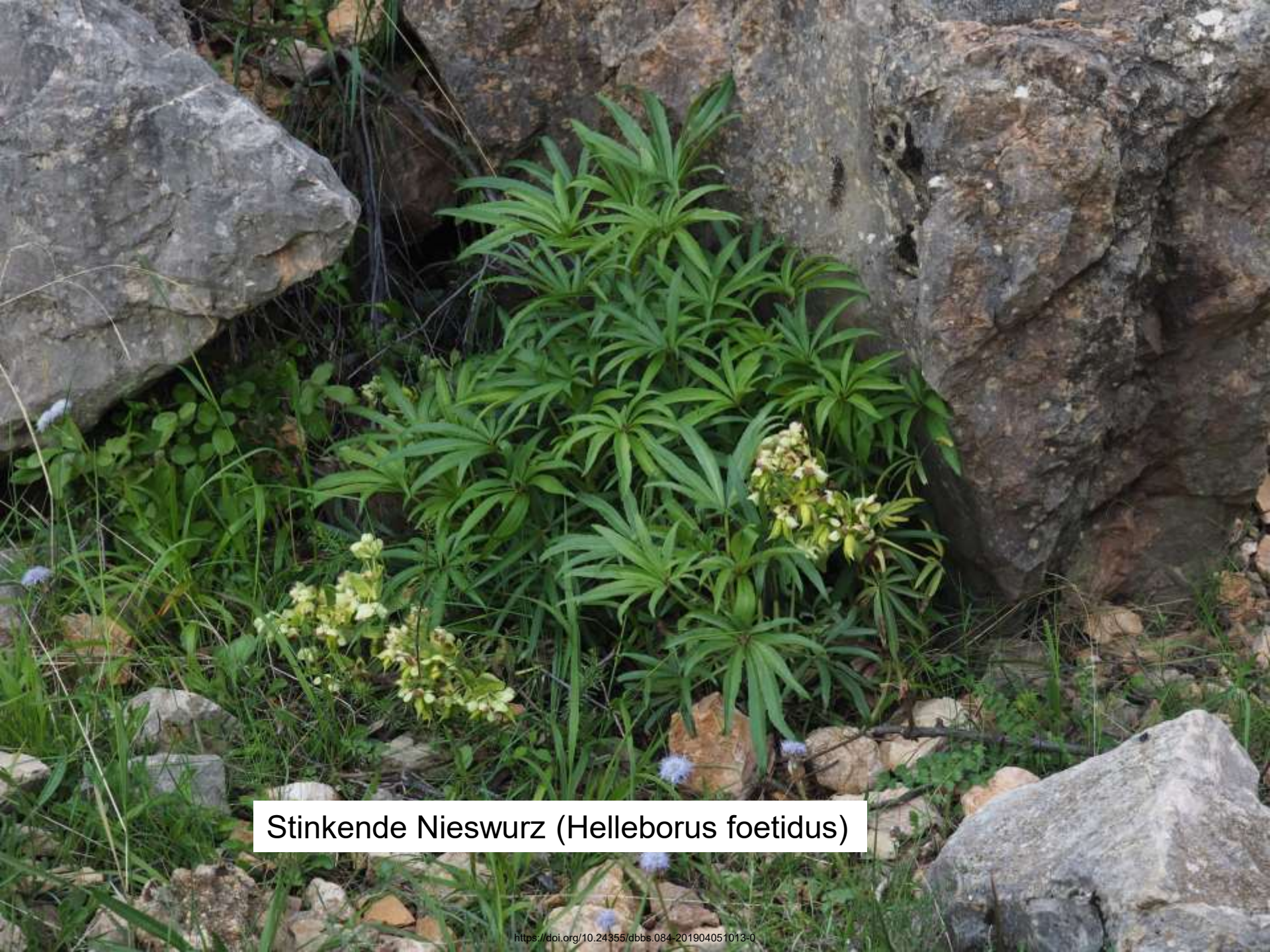
Übersehenes Träubel
(*Muscari neglectum*)



Strauch-Wegerich
(*Plantago sempervirens*)



Mauerraute (*Asplenium ruta-muraria* subsp. *ruta-muraria*)



Stinkende Nieswurz (*Helleborus foetidus*)



Stachelträubchen (*Coris monspeliensis*)



Mittelmeer-Strohblume (*Helichrysum stoechas* subsp. *stoechas*)

Strauchiger Jasmin
(*Jasminum fruticans*)





Spinnen-Ragwurz (*Ophrys sphegodes*)

A photograph of several stalks of Feld-Kresse (Lepidium campestre) growing in a field. The plants have green, lanceolate leaves and tall, slender stems topped with clusters of small, pale yellow flowers. The ground is sandy and covered with dry leaves and other low-lying vegetation.

Feld-Kresse (*Lepidium campestre*)



Quercus cf. *cerrioides*

Ausblick nach Norden auf die Pyrenäen



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